the loud laugh which speaks the vacant mind,

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC. ATTRACTIONS NEXT WEEK-GILBERT AND SULLI-VAN'S OPERA-MORE NEW PLAYS-ZELDA SEGUIN -THE WIDOW-ETC.

- Miss Ada Gray, a melo-dramatic and emotional actress, appears on Thursday night at the | I can't remember half of them who nod so pleas National. Her best play is "East Lyone" in a new version.

-The Hess Acme Opera Troupe begin the week at Ford's. They will give "Olivette," the I like to watch the busy things. There's one that "Mascotte," etc. Miss Addie Randall, who is pleasantly remembered in Washington, is the leading lady.

- The dramatic season is gradually winding up in the north, and has been a pretty successful so it was fifty years ago! It doesn't seem so in natural history and geology while on this long.

One, if the managers are reported correctly. The Pre felt my are more this last year, and yet Pm voyage was the beginning of a career May music festival in N. Y., is the only remaining great event to come off.

- A dramatic paper published in Chicago, reports the marriage, on April 14, of Mr. John E. Rogers to Miss Minnie Palmer-who closes tonight at Pord's-but Mr. Rogers telegraphs the N. Y. Dramatic Times that, there is no truth In it whatever: but he adds: "For myself I should be happy if it were true.'

-The Gerster nights in Philadelphia, last week, drew very largely. But the "off nights," with Kellog, were at horough failure. She did not draw at all. It is the old story. Where there are two stars in a company, one has to go to the wall. They will do better in Washington.

-This week's Dramatic Times says: Frau Materna, the star of the N. Y. May Musical Festival, has not been given a good deal to do in Mr. Thomas' program, but the work assigned her is broad, massive and solid. Mr. Fred Schwab, who ed ts the Festival newspaper, speaks of her grace and beauty in one column and prints a picture of her in another, which, together, produces a confusing effect.

- John E. Ince went to see Anna Dick-Inson's Hamlet. Somebody asked him how he was pleased. "She's all right," said he. "I like her well enough, but she's got a bad play. Len Grover ought to fix it up for hen."

- Buffalo has been fixed upon as the city for the national annual sængerfest of 1883. A building will be put up for the occasion, the wealthy Germans of the city promising a handsome guarantee fund.

- Miss Emma Nevada, the American singer who has attracted considerable attention by her success in opera in Italy, appears to fully maintain the brilliant promise of her debut. She has recently been highly successful at

- The last idea in the comic opera line is to Americanize "Pinafore" by giving it a new libretto, and to treat "Claude Duval" in a similar

- It is said that the Kiralfy brothers will produce, during the month of May, a new opera, by Sig. Levelli, entitled "Tiq; or, Settled at Last." It will be produced with spectacular effects.

at the New York Standard with the Hess com-Mr. W. Castle and Zelda Seguin will be - Miss Fanny Davenport will begin her farewell engagement in New York on Monday even-

mg. May 8. She will then disappear for three -The engagement with Mr. Booth which began at Booth's theater last Monday night, will be somewhat more interesting than usual for it will be a sort of introduction to Mr. Booth's serious career in Europe. The engagement will ast two weeks, and, outside of its special sigaificance, will have no novel or uncommon fea-

- Eric Bayley intends to bring a comedy comsany over from London next season and play some of the Wyndam pieces. He has already engaged dates in several cities that he has visited with the "Colonel."

- "The New York critics have churned daylight out of Anna Dickinson's Hamlet says Denver newspaper, "and the impression prevails here that Anna can play King Lear and dispense with the customary disguise."

-A. C. Gunter's play "After the Opera," which was brought out at the Boston Park at the opening of the season, will follow "Divor cons" at the New York Park. Mr. Gunter has just finished a four-act comedy called "Strictly Business," the scenes of which are laid in England and Russia. It will be put on the road next season by a well-known manager.

- Will D. Eaton, now in Washington, and anthor of "All the Rage," and W. W. Young, author of "Pendragon," are at work colointly upon a melo-drama. Mr. Eaton also has in hand three other plays, which are nearing completion.

- The Emma Abbott English opera company will begin a week's engagement at the Globe Theater, Boston, on the 24th instant. The company has as its principal members, Miss Abbott and Miss Julie Rosewald, sopranos; Miss Mr. William Castle, tenors; Mr. Alonzo Stod-

dard, baritone; and Mr. George Conly, basso. - Mayor Grace, Judges Brady and Davis and various other prominent people of New York "Forget Me Not" by Genevieve Ward, when it shall have reached its 600th representation-This will be on the 28th, and the performance will take place in the afternoon at the Union Square Theater. The support will be wholly made up of amateurs from New York and Brooklyn, and the whole affair promises to be one of considerable social importance.

- The New York Standard season will open & Sullivan, founded on the "Princess," if it be of which there is some doubt. The libretto is finished, and Mr. Sullivan is now engaged on the music of the second act. If first played here the author and composer will come over to superintend its production. The latter contingency is the probable one, as

"Patience" is still in the full flood in London. .- At a certain theater not long ago a gentleman asked a lady friend in front of him if she had any objection to removing her Gainsborough. She had not, and gladly obliged him. The play proved to be a miserable hodge-podge. and after the first act the gentleman said: "I thank you greatly, but won't you please replace your Gainsborough? I prefer the hat."

- A play based on Mr. Thomas Hardy's powerful and pathetic novel of " Far from the Madding Crowd" was produced, Monday night, at the Union Square Theatre, N. Y., where it was received with interested attention by a numer. ons andience—the house, in fact, being crowded. Miss Clara Morris personated the heroine, and this fact of course, gave importance to the pro-duction. In itself, however, the attempt to utilize for theatrical purposes, an extraordinary werk of literature had elements of attraction. "Far From the Madding Crowd" has recently been offered upon the London stage in two

-- Some idea of the popularity of " Patience" may be obtained from the following statement of D'Oyley Carte: "This opera has been played under my management 304 times in London. about 205 times in the English provinces with two companies, 156 times in New York and 90 times in other cities of the United States. Thus about 755 authorized performances have been given, which afforded employment and a living to many hundreds of persons. I have not my books at hand; but I am not over-estimating when I say that over 700,000 persons have paid to witness the performances, and that \$600,000 have been received for admission money."

How Odors are Propagated.

R. C. Butherford in Popular Science Monthly for May. According to this view the odoriferous bodies. or their molecules, have no more to do (in the sense of physical impact) in producing the sensation of smell that a luminous body-a canor touchrin neither case. Of course, with each molecule as a center of activity, the effect will be more pronounced at the immediate surface (as with all radiant energies) than at any distance. And, undoubtedly, particles of disinte-grating, odorous matter are often brought in contact with the Schneiderian membrane; but the sensation of that in pact, if there be any, would be of touch, not of smell, as surely as that, from that point of contact to the sensorium, the effect or influence is conveyed by a vibration—a wave-motion in the "fluid" of the nerve-duct-as the undulations of the luminiferons ether are propagated along the coarse of the optic nerve to the seat of sensation, where they are translated into light and color. But if, for any portion of the distance between the internal sense and the fragrant body, the odor. like light, is but a motion, it is safe to assume k for all. The analogy of this mode of odors to lief that ours is not a Christian government, and that of light and sound is something in its declaced that he had conscioutious scrupies

Waiting.

From Our Continent I can't believe my wedding day was fifty years This is the second day of March! The clock is ticking slow: The sun shines in across the room. Just see the folks go byl

The little English sparrows flit in the lilac bush tried and tried break a string the children tied around : How hard he pulls it with his beak! Now he has

don'telo much about the house, but still I know whit's done: knew as well what's going on as Jane or any

Jane frets me dreadfully sometimes and yet she's always kind. She helps me when there's no need and has her mind: She needn't think I'm past all use or that I'm like to fall: I've never missed my footing yet, though I'm so old and ail.

But things don't seem to take my mind that happen nowadays. I like the foks I used to know; I keep old-fash-I read the Pailins and Book of John and find them And I can knit, but I can't sew same as I used to

The young folks think they understand just how to manage life: We old folks pity them; we've learn't its change and loss and strife Life is a fight I tell you plain, it doesn't come to Just as you want to have it come or just as you have planned

If you'd foretold me how it's been through all these fifty years should have been discouraged and had no lack of And wished I could lie down and die, but somehow Fve had strength That's come to me with every day all through my whole life's length.

started fair my wedding day, for my dear man was kind And always pleasant spoken; we were mostly of a mind Of course we had our fallings out but nothing that would last.

It always was my fault, for I was young and spoke too fast. And John, you see, was older by some ten years At first I was afraid of him when we kept com-

pany.

He was a sort of man on whom you felt you could But very quiet in his ways. His mother was My hardestrime was when he died. It seemed to The Lord should take him out of life and let me

drag along
As best I could, with little means and all my niidren small Just when we seemed to see our way and get But God knows best. If it had been my life had

If I had had an easy time, and not known pov-

I should have been a flighty thing without a bit of

turned my hand to everything-to knit or build There weren't the folks to call on then that I could get to-day, For help was scarce, the farms were few, and Fd no means to pay. went to work with all my might and tried my

But I can tell you many a night I've cried myself I know the Lord has prospered me. I've done the best I could And I've stood in my lot and place as anybody should.

The farm-land some folks would have sold I held,

because I knew Some day 'twould be good property, and all my hopes come true. parted with it piece by piece-you see the Just as John always said it would. If other folks had the foresight that he had! Instead of

that they told

How I should never get along unless the farm was My boys grew fast and soon took hold, and then my way was plain For all the money they had cost they soon brought back again; And like a busy hive of bees we were from morn

We had our health, the Lord be thanked! and that made work seem light. The children all have settled down in good homes

Excepting Jane, and but for her I should be left She had her chances too, but then she's not the marrying kind I couldn't do without her now, I'm glad she stayed Fm glad I'm mistress of my house; the children

Louise Annandale, contralto; Sig. Fabrini, and I must break up, and Jane and I were better off tostay With some of them, for I'm so old and Jane's not over strong: But I won't listen to their plans; I've made my own too long.

are arranging for a "souvenir" performance of My life seems like a book that's read and put up on the shelf: I used to be a hurrying round; I don't feel like myself Sometimes I'm tired of keeping still, I want to be at work I see so many things to do and I don't like to shirk.

I used to have to toll and plan, and now I have to organic forms out of the lower, Mr. Darwin has And I suppose I mustn't fret, but in a future in September with the new operette by Gilbert I shall be sure to find my place and be some use

For there we still shall serve the Lord-the Scrip-So it's my golden wedding day, though we've been For forty years, and yet John knows that he has kept my heart. And I know that he looks for me and waits for

I've tried to do the best I could-and here or there

SARAH O. JEWETT. Saturday Smiles.

- A man is known by his works. If you would - Mother Eve is responsible for a great deal of Yet his theory, as a whole, is clearly a heavy man's sin and misery, but she never wore a big blow to the teleological method.

at at the play.—Boston Transcript is always best to go to the root of things if you -Candy pulls are in fashion again but they are now called "glucose tensions." - Philadelphia

- "Some people," says Alphonse Karr, "are always finding fault with nature for putting thorns on roses; I always thank her for having put roses on thorns.'

- Miss Dora Apple of Chicago, is suing Mr. Stone of Wisconsin for breach of promise, demanding \$20,000. And it serves him right. Mr. of discord. Once more, Mr. Darwin's hypothesis Stone should have pared his Apple.-Louisville

Courier-Journal. - Sarah Bernhardt is married at last. Well, every man has a skeleton in his closet.—Boston Courier.

to pay with?" "Then don't go." - "I threw this off in ten minutes," softly said the poet, placing a manuscript on the editorial table. The editor said that when it came to

speed no long-haired poet should distance him;

and he threw it off in less than ten seconds-off the table into the waste-basket .- Ex. -The American palace hotel, to be built on the Thames embankment, London, will be nine stories high, accommodate 1,300 guests, and will be constructed strictly after the American fashion. An expedition will soon start for Africa in search of a suitable diamond for the clerk's breastpin .-

Lowell Courier. - What to him was love or hope? What to dle or the sun—has to do (by impact) with the sensation of light. There is corporeal impact and his feet flew out like wild, flerce things, and conscience. he struck each stair with a sound like a drum, and the girl below with the scrubbing things laughed like a fiend to see him come. - Ex.

> good deal to do that with fever and ague in the air to buck against."—Boston Post. their faculties perfect, under the conditions to which they are subject." Further, in his view of the future of the race, Mr. Darwin leans to air to buck against."-Boston Post.

> evening!" said Angelica as she leaned heavily on hi arm. "The stars seem to look down upon us." "O yes," said practical John, it's impossible for them to look up to us, you know. They cawn't."
>
> and important factor in evolution, and that consequently, it is not well to check the scope of this process by undue restraints of population and a charitable preservation of the incompetent. -- A man was excused from serving as a juror

at Washington, Pa., lately, because he belonger

to the Covenanter church, which holds the be

THE DEATH OF DARWIN.

His Life and Works. Charles R. Darwin, whose death was announced yesterday, was born in Shrewsbury England, February 12th, 1809, where he received the elen e its of his education at the local grammar school. Mr. Darwin went in 1835 to the University of Edinburgh, whence, after two years of study, he went to Christ's College, Cambridge. At the latter place he took his degree in 1831, and the same year volunteered as naturalist aboard the Beagle in its exploring expedition around the world. The publication in 1839 of an account of his discoveries of authorship extending through forty-three years. A large number of books and papers from his pen on scientific subjects had appeared when, in 1859, his famous work on "Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection" was published. In it Mr. Darwin attempted to account for the diverse forms of life on the globe on a theory of continuous development from simpler structures, without the intervention of special creative flats at the origin of each species. Large deductions were drawn by others from the principles laid down, and "Darwinism" became the subject of debate. A catalogue of the literature of Darwinism contains 56 octave pages of the titles of books and 312 names of authors. In 1871 appeared "The Descent of Man. and Selection in Relation to Sex" a work complementary to that on the origin of species. In this work it was sought to prove that man is descended from a lower order of animal-"from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits." Mr. Darwin is not, however, authority for the doctrine that man is descended from the monkey, so often credited to him. Nor can he be considered the father of the doctrine of evolution, though he was one of its principal supporters. In this, as in other fields, the Greeks had anticipated modern thought. The first to form a distinct hypothesis of evolution in medern times was Lamarck, a Frenchman, who in 1809 published his views, and Mr. Herbert Spencer was the first to systematize it into a philosophy of general application. Mr. Darwin was famous for his habit of patient and careful investigation, and with little turn for speculation, confined himself to his studies in natural

history and zoology. WHAT DARWINISM IS. Reducing the conception to the greatest possible precision, Herbert Spencer defines evolution as a change from the homogeneous to the heterogenecus, from the general to the special from the indefinite and simple to the definite and complex. On this hypothesis, the universe as it now exist is the result of an almost infinite series of changes, "related to and dependent upon each other, as successive steps, or rather growths, constituting a progress analogous to | wakeful periods of convalescence, too, are utilthe unfolding or evolving of the parts of a ized for observations which require almost congrowing organism." This process of develop- stant attention; so that the tables may be said ment is considered to be "traceable in the for- to be turned on disease. mation of the worlds in space, in the multiplicaion of the types and species of plants and ani- is an instance of hereditary transmission of mals on the globe, in the origination and di- culiar characteristics. He is the third of his verity of languages, literature, arts and scien- family in direct descent who have been fellows ces, and in all the changes of human institu- of the Royal Society. He is the son of Dr. Robtions and society." In biology. as at present ert Waring Darwin, F. R. S., and grandson of employed, evolution is a general name for "the Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of "The Botanic history of the steps by which any living being Garden," "Zoonomia," etc., and by the mother's has acquired the morphological and the physi-ological characters, which distinguish it. * * the celebrated manufacturer of pottery, and ological characters which distinguish it. No exception is, at this time, known to the founder of the works at Etruria. In him, howgeneral law, established upon an immense mul- ever, the artistic element which dominated the titude of direct observations, that every living | Wedgwoods has been almost entirely overshadthing is evolved from a particle of matter in which no trace of the distinctive characters of to seek for knowledge for its own sake, without the adult form of that living thing is discerna- the slightest admixture of interest or ambition. not identical with Darwinism, a term which came into current use with the publication of suits, he cares very little, his collection of pic-Mr. Darwin's "The Origin of Species" and tures being confined to a portrait of old Dr. Dar-'The Descent of Man'

Darwinism is one of the attempts to explain cause of the differentiation of species to lie in the struggle of the organism to adapt itself to the constantly altering conditions of its envirwith an effect analogous to that by which artificial cultivation or breeding by man can change and improve the characteristics of the different the operation of natural circumstances, by acter of soil, food-supply and the number and kind of living being competing in the "struggle for existence," are preserved the longest in life, was called by Mr. Darwin "natural selection." But he not only saw that the constant battle for life going on among living creatures must be a admirable caution he sometimes bases upon adapted to the situation giving way before those better adapted; * * * it was his merit to ries, and, as in the well-known case of the discover that natural selection is capable of propucing fitness between organisms and their cir- frankly admitted the difficulty of reconcumstances, and of discerning the importance most general admission of naturalists that natural selection was potent in the production of varieties in species, Mr. Darwin went further, and held that one species sprang from another by along continued process of slow variation

and natural selection. DARWIN'S THEORY OF EVOLUTION. The article on "Evolution" in the Encyclopædia Britannica, written by Professor Huxley and James Sully, has the following regarding Mr.

The honor of working out this theory of evolution on a substantial basis of fact belongs to England. Of the writers who have achieved this result Mr. Darwin deserves the first notice. Though modestly confining himself to the problem of accounting for the evolution of the higher done much to further the idea of a gradual evolution of the physical world. The philosophical significance of the hypothesis of natural selection, especially associated with Mr. Darwin, is due, as Professor Helmholtz points out, to the fact that it introduces a strictly mechanical conception in order to account for those intricate arrangements known as organic adaptations which had before been conceived only in a teleulogical manner. By viewing adaptations as conditions of self-preservation Mr. Darwin is able to explain how it is that the seemingly purposeful abounds in organic nature. In so doing he has done much to eliminate the teleological method from biology. It is true that in his conception of seemingly spontaneous variations and of correlations of growth he leaves room for the old manner of viewing organic developments as controlled by some internal organizing principle.

-The love of money is the root of all evil. It scope of mechanical interpretation by making intelligible, apart from the co-operation of intelligent purpose, the genesis of the organic world as a harmonious system of distinct groups, a unity in variety, having certain well-marked typical affinities. How greatly this arrangement has helped to support the idea or an ideal plan, we have had occasion to observe. Mr. Darwin, in his doctrine of the organic world as a survival, refers this appearance of systematic plan to perfectly natural causes, and in so doing he gives new meaning to the ancient theory that the harmony of the world arises out is of wide philosophic interest, since it helps to support the idea of a perfect gradation in the progress of things. The variations which he postulates are slight, if not infinitesimal, and only effect a sensible functional or morphologi--" Always pay as you go," said an old man to cal change after they have been frequently re-his nephew. "But, uncle, suppose I have nothing peated and accumulated by heredity.

Mr. Darwin's later work, in which he applies ils theory of the origin of species to man, is a valuable contribution to a naturalistic conception of human development. The mind of man in its lowest stages of development is here brought into close juxtaposition to the animal nind, and the upward progress of man is viewed as effected by natural causes, chief among which is the action of natural selection. Mr. Darwin does not inquire into the exact way in which the mental and the bodily are connected. He simply assumes that, just as the bodily organism is capable of varying in an indefinite number of ways, so may the mental faculties vary indefinitely in correspondence with certain physical changes. In this way he seeks to account for

Finally, Mr. Darwin seeks to give a practical and ethical turn to his doctrine. He appears to make the end of evolution the conscious end of -"Yes," said the Indiana legislator, "our laws on divorce are rather easy, but we must encourage immigration somehow, and it takes a viduals in full health and vigor, and with all the idea that the natural process which has effected man's first progress must continue to be an important factor in evolution, and that con-THE PHILOSOPHER AT HOME.

and conscience.

From the London Truth. great peal of laughter fills the modest house t Down. Not one of these sharp metallic cachone which jar on the ear and set the teeti

but a rich Homeric laugh, round and full, musical and jocund—a laugh to remember. The outburst of merriment proceeds from the recluse of Down, infinitely amused to hear that, while he has been watching the tendrils of the vine and examining the predatory habits of the sundew, the microscope of The World has been focussed upon the great observer himself; that, without going through the preliminary process of pinning him to a cork like a cockchafer, he has been a marked man for some time past; that when he has imagined himself-most secure at the pleasant house of his friend, Dr. Farr, discussing the light and exhilarating subject of vital statistics, the same penetrating orb was stilled fixed upon that in the little garden where he cultivated his plants for experiment, "observation with extended view," was at his elbow. "It is better so," says Mr. Darwin, "than to be interviewed and harassed with questions which cannot be answered without some appearance of vanity. Moreover it strikes me as not proper that a man should communicate anything to the author of a biographical notice. He should behave as if already dead." On any subject but himself he is the most free and communicative of living philosophers. Without an atom of scientific jealousy, he is always ready to expound his views, to narrate the result of the delicate experiments on which he is perpetually occupied and to asssist other investigators from the stores of an experience that has ranged over the whole field of natural science and the conclusions of a mind trained to reason closely on such facts as have been ascertained by actual observation. No naturalist of this or any other time has confined himself more strictly to well-ascertained facts and devoted more labor to original investigation. The reason of this excessive care is to be found in the keystone of the Darwinian philosophy—La verile quand meme; the pursuit of truth through all difficulties and without regard to consequences. To this object he has devoted his entire life, saving, of course, the cheerful hours spent in his family circle—one of the most united and affectionate in Englandand with his oldest friends, Sir Joseph Hooker and Professor Huxley. Perhaps no merrier trio of philosophers ever gathered together and enlivened abstruse subjects with quaint quip and crank, but neither of his two friends, genial companions though they be, can approach Mr. Darwin's pitch of hilarity. At a droll illustration of Mr. Huxley's or a humorous doubt insinuated in the musical tones of the president of the Royal Society, the eyes twinkle under the massive overhanging brows, the socratic head, as Professor Tyndall loves to call it, is thrown back, and over the long white beard rolls out such a laugh as we have attempted to describe. Unfortunately there are moments when Mr. Darwin can enjoy neither scientific investigation nor friendly converse; when sudden fits of illness, to which he has been subject since his manhood, lay him prostrate for days together. Happily these attacks are only trou-blesome while they last, and inflict no permanent injury on his powerful frame. The long Mr. Darwin, like his friend Sir Joseph Hooker,

the celebrated manufacturer of pottery, and owed by the scientific instinct which impels man The doctrine of evolution, however, is | For sculpture or pottery, or even for drawing, except as an aid to botanical and zoological purwin and one of Josiah Wedgwood, hanging in his dining room, and sketches of Sir Joseph the law or manner of evolution, finding the Hooker and Professor Huxley in the small study whence have issued the "Origin of Species." the "Descent of Man," and a large number of equal-ly valuable but less generally known works on onment. These conditions of external life act | zoology, botany and geology. It is the fate of Mr. on plants and animals in their natural state Darwin, like that of many other celebrated men, to be best known by the works which he would himself hardly assign the highest rank among his many productions. The popular mind, smitten domestic plants and animals. This process of with a taste for a smattering of science, naturally pounces most eagerly upon those scientific which those varieties or individuals best adapted | words which approach the borderland of specuto their surroundings of climate, station, char- lation, and has thus done him but scant jus-

tice: the hurrying and blundering millions not pausing to distinguish between those statements which he puts forward as matters of fact, ascertained, beyond all possibility of doubt, by experiment, and the hypotheses which with "winnowing and improving process, those least | them. This is grossly unfair to the most candid of philosophers, who cares nothing for his theobees in the "Origin of Species," ciling the phenomena of nature with his hypothesis of divergence. Thus it is not uncommon to hear persons of supposed scientific taste, who chatter glibly enough about protoplasm and the monad, compare Mr. Darwin's most popular works with the "Vestiges of Creation," a mere scientific romance, founded on the daring speculations of Lamarck and the nebular theory of Laplace, the famous astronomer, who, when asked by Napoleon why he did not attribute the structure of the universe to one great architect, is said to have replied that he "had no occasion to adopt that hypothesis." Mr. Darwin's books are founded upon no hasty generalization from facts collected by others, out on patient and independent observation.

Yet so persistent have been his labors that a mere catalogue of them would fill a column in this journal. Since his return from the memorable voyage of the Beagle he has been constantly present to the scientific world. It was a happy thought of Captain Fitz Roy to offer, on setting out in 1831, to give up part of his own cabin to any naturalist who would accompany the ship on her now historic survey. Mr. Darwin had just taken his degree at Cambridge, his preliminary studies having been made at Shrewsbury school, under Dr. Butler (afterward bishop of Litchfield), and then for two years at the University of Edinburgh, when he devoted some time to marine zoology, and read his first papers before the Plinian society on the movement of the ova of Flustra. On hearing of Captain Fitz Roy's offer he at once volunteered his ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. services without salary, but on condition that he should have the entire disposal of his collec-

tions, all of which he deposited in the various public institutions. thought, extending over zoology, botany and geology, in each of which he has made the mark of an original and powerful mind enriched by long research. The bulk of work of this kind conveys but the dimmest idea of the toil involved in the collection of material, and spent in experiment and observation. In actual writing Mr. Darwin works on a plan of his own, in very short spells-never exceeding a couple of hours -and never commenced until the evidence has been carefully collected, arranged and duly

pondered over. In one respect, despite his vexatious attacks of illness, Mr. Darwin must be considered a fortunate man. During the whole of his life he has been in easy circumstances; above the toil of earning an income. Unlike many philosophers, he has not had the mortification of spending his best hours in the drudgery of official routine or the hardly less wearisome task of teaching. He has been enabled to devote his entire time to his favorite pursuits, and since his marriage with his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgewood, has resided at Down, amid the rich and varied scenery of one of the prettiest parts of Kent. As his numerous family has grown up around him he has been relieved of all the cares which distract the scientific worker in the heat and turmoil of active life. He leads a truly calm and philosophic existence, unvexed by the contemplation of weekly bills and the signing of checks. In his wife and family he is especially happy, being spared the pain of degenerate offspring. His eldest son, William Darwin, is a banker t Southampton; the second, George, took high honors at Cambridge, and is now a Fellow of Trinity; the third, Frank, who has inherited his father's ill-health, acts as his secretary; the fourth, Leonard, is an officer in the artillery, and distinguished himself as one of the sc entific corps sent to observe the transit of Venus; the fifth, Horace, is an excellent mathematician. One married and one unmar-ried daughter complete a family whose constant care is to relieve its head of all possible trouble

Thus, free from the disturbing influences of the world, he can well afford to treat with adnirable good humor the attacks of scientific opponents, and the jokes of ignorant folk in-capable of understanding either his books or himself. When young he pursued field sports with combined interest of the hunter and the naturalist; but of late years he has found his chief relaxation in reading the popular novels of the day, feeling like Auguste Comte, that the scientific bow requires frequent unbending. In the treatment of books and specimens he resembles Mr. Carlyle—caring nothing for them when read or thoroughly investigated. His books and plants are always at the service of his books and plants are always at the service of his friends and neighbors, among whom one of the nearest is Sir John Lubbook. Finally, let it be remembered that Mr. Darwin has exercised no common degree of marsi influence on the scientific marie.

like the crackling of thorns under a pot, nor yet of absolute truth at all hazards, he abhors tampering with or shaping facts to suit preconceived theories. It is, perhaps, hardly too much to say that no man has exercised a more powerful influence on the study of natural history since Aristotle himself.

MEDICINE FOR WOMAN.

PREPARED BY A WOMAN

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

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For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesse It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Com

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19:00—Baltimore, Hyattsville and Laurel Express Stops at Beltsville, Annapolis Junction, Jessups and Dor-ey's On Sundays stops at all stations.

10:00—BALTIMORE EXPRESS (stops at Hyattsville and Laurel.)

12.10-Baltimore, Ellicott City, Annapolis and Way
Stations.
11:25-On Sunday only for Baltimore and Way.
12:15-BALTIMORE EXPRESS.
15:00-BALTIMORE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW
YORK EXPRESS.
8:30-Baltimore and Way Stations, (Winchester, Frederick, Hagerstown and Way, via Relay.)
4:30-Baltimore, HYATTSVILLE AND LAUREL
EXPRESS, (Frederick, via Relay, stops at Annapolis Junction.)
14:45-Point of Rocks, Frederick, Hagerstown, Winchester and Way Stations. (On Sunday to Point of
tocks and Way Stations only.)
15:46-BALTIMORE EAPRESS, (Martinsburg and
Way, via Relay. Stops at Hystisville and Leurel.)
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17:00-Baltimore and Way Stations.
17:40-BALTIMORE. HYATTSVILLE AND LAUREL.

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